AND CATWIDDIC ICHRONICLE AUGUSE 8, 1862 FHESTRUE WITNESS

of her unbappy lover, and of the escape she had in not being united for life to such a man. Owen Olleary often visited her mother's cabin, and proved himself to be a sincere friend and a worthy fellow. Her brother, Tom, caught fever and died ; her mother was sinking fast under the pressure of old age and poverty; and at length Oonii Moriarty was induced to lend a favorable ear to the wooings O'Leary; and ultimately to give minder hand.

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IMPORTANT PASTORAL OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL.

The following most important and able Pastoral has been addressed by his Grace the Archbishop of Cash: | and Emily (the most Rev. Dr. Leathy) to the laity of those parts of the counties of Tipperary and Limerick which are within the diocese of Oashel and Emly : -

BELOVED BRETHREN-After years of repose the counties of Tipperary and Limerick have been once more disturbed by dreadful murders following one another in quick succession. Three human beings have been deprived of life under circumstances of such acrossly that one might well think he was reading of mirilers committed not in a Christian but a Heathen country. The law of the land, armed with power from God to punish crime for the protection of life and the preservation of order, has held its inquest with a solemnity which must strike evil-doers with wwe, and an unimpassioned calmness which must inspire all with confidence in the administration of justice;" and now having passed the sentence, it is pausing for a little while before it does the last act of justice upon a fourth human being, whose life has become forfeit for one of these murders. A solemn moment it is, when every one who has a heart to feel for deep human suffering, every one who desires that the peace of God may reign in the bearts and guide the actions of men, every one who sincerely wishes for the welfare of this fair but unhappy land must be afflicted, and profoundly afflicted. In this solemn have it is fit that the voice of your chief Pastor be heard above the gust of passion, as above the wail of sorrow. It is the voice of one who, as much from the love he bears you as from a seuse of the daty he owes you, speaks in the name of the living God, to calm your passions and to southe your sorrows, to instruct you in what is good, and to warn you against what is evil. You will on this occasion hearken to the voice of your Pastor, as you have always hearkened, with docility, believing for certain that he has naught in view but your good, and that he speaks because you have need to hear him.

And if I raise my voice on the present occasion, it is not that, as some at distance might suppose, those recent murders have been committed within the limits of these dioceses, for one only took place within them, the other two outside, in places forty miles asunder N-ither is it that there exists in this district, as has been erroneously asserted, a wide spread combination against life and property for, without denying that there does exist a very general unessiness on the subject of land, and not only that, but a deep dissatisfaction yet more deepened by the declaration that Government will do nothing in this grave matter, and not only, but the kind of fellow-feeling begotten of common auffering pervading the minds of men who have never interchanged a word-without, I say, denying that such thoughts and feelings run as i were sympathetically through the whole body of the occupying tenants of these parts, I affirm without fear of contradiction that in the part of the county of Tipperary, and that the principal part, or in the part of the county of Lipperick, and that a considerable part, which lies within these dioceses, there does not exist any such thing as a combination against life and property, the recent murders being isolated instances of personal vengeance, direct or indirect, the perpetrators of which had no manner of connexion one with another. And this I affirm, because not a trace of such a combination came out on the late Commission; and further, because I have pu the question to every priest in these dioceses, each and all of whom have denied the existence of such combination in their respective localities. Nor again, if I speak now, is it that the clergy of these or of the neighbouring dioceses have played the part of the dumb dogs inveighed against by the Propher, as has been now coverty insinuated. now broadly asserted, by persons anxious for an opportunity to wound the reputation of the Catholic clergy at the expense of the known iruin. Catholic elergy of Cashel and Emly it may be said with perfect with -and so I doubt not may it be said with equal trath of the neighbouring clergy, if I may assume to speak for them - that at no time was the peace of this part of the condury disturbed but they did their daty fearlessly, as became the ministers of God, by denouncing the buly and the criminality of outrages of every kind, even those committed in residence to wrong from conduct is before the world. To it they upped with confidence, and cast. back upon their defimers the imputation that they hold their peace when they ought to speak out And now, beloved brethren, taking no beed of the unworthy imputation, so as on account of it either to perform or be put from performing a duty, let me exhibit you to hold steadfishly to what you have been taught from infuncy up to manbood, in the coufessional from the pulpe, from the altar. It is the terching of your dateobism, of the priests of your Church, and of the Gospel, for the teaching of all three is one and the same. And what is it that they teach? As regards the laws of the land and the constituted authorities, they teach submission to both not only for fear of the temporal panishments awaiting evil-doers, but also for God's sake. Hear the blessed Apostle Peter cited in your eathechism - "Be ye subject . . . to every human eresture for God's sake, whether it be to the king as excelling, or to governor? . . for so is the will of God."-1 Pet. ii. 13, 15. Listen also to the words of his fellow Apostle Paul, likewise quoted in your catechians -" Let every soul be subject to higher powers : for there is no power but from God. Therefore he that resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God, and they that resist purchase to themselvee damnation. Wherefore be subject of necessity, not only for wrath but also for consciouse's de"-Rom. xli 1 5. As regards your neighbour, and by neigh-bour your catheeism says must be understood "mankind of every description, and without any exception of persons, even those who injure us or differ from us in religion "-as regard your neighbour, catechism, clergy, Gospel, all teach you peace, forgiveness of injurius, brotherly love, love of enemies, not to injure, not to seek revenge, not to murder. Give ear to our Lord's words in the cathecism in answer to the young mun's question, "What good shall I do, that I may bave lite ever sating ?" If thou wilt enter into life," says Christ, " keep the commandments " (Mat. xix. 16, 15), smong which you have always heard that the grastest in regard to one's neighbour is "Thou, shalt not kill." Give ear to those words of Christ found in your cathorism, "As you would that men should do to you, do you also to them in like manner"-Luke vi 31. And again, to those other words, Love your enemies, do good to them that hate you, bless them that curse you, and pray for them that columniste von. '-Luke vi. 27, 28; Matt. v. 44. Attend further to the pregnant answer of your catecitism to the question, " What particular duties are required of us by that rule ?" (of loving one's neighhoar) -- " Never to injure your neighbour by word ordeed, in his person, property or character, to wish well to him and to pray for him, and always to assist him as far as we are able in his spiritual and corporal necessities." These are the words of your catechiam, of your clergy, of our Blessed Lord and his A postles, the same that have been poured into then dying in despair of G of's merce, cons quently in

the most familiar of words. Hearken to them, for 's better rule of conduct, a more complete epitoms, of Christian morality, touching the all important duties in question, it would be impossible to put before you. Hearken to these, words, and not only hearken to them, but " the things which you have both learned; and received, and heard, "these do ye, and the God of peace shall be with your"-Phillip iv. 9. Were you all of you true to this teaching, "by

Were you all of you true to this teaching, "by doing well, you would," as Peter says, "just to silence the ignorance of foolish men."-1 Pet. ii 15. And not only could you stop the mouth of the gainsayer, but you might even win him over to admire the truth and the beauty and holiness of your religion; which never for any end parleys with, or connives at, or consents to, any crime from the smallest to the greatest, because not the greatest only but the smallest as well it condemns as offensive to the God of holiness. But from the sound teaching of your holy religion, grieve to say that some, thank God but few, bave leaving the right way they have gone fallen off : astray," (11 Pet. ii 15) by committing deeds of vio-lence and, I shudder to add, even of bloodshed ; and so they have become stones of stumbling to the well-disposed of unother creed, who would view the Catholic religion with a favorable eye did they but see it exemplified in the lives of Oatholics themselves and rocks of scandal to the enemies of their creed and race, to whom they have given occasion to blaspheme the religion, to malign the priesthood, and to blacken the character of the people of this country. Nor is it after all matter of surprise, though plainly unjust that oven good men, when their best feelings are shocked by the intelligence that a barbarous murder has been committed, suffer themselves to be carried away by the excitement of the moment so far. as to attach a certain stigms to a whole community because some one or two of its members are implicated in the crime. This is unjust, no doubt, still it is nature in its eagernes to condemn guilt, forgetting to distinguish the innocent from the guilty, an outburst of the abhorrence in which all mankind, even the benighted heathens, hold the crime of murder. And if without the light of the Gospel the very law of nature, written on the heart of man tells, as it does tell, even the savage tribes of the desert to respect human life, what are we to think of Christians, or rather monsters in human shape calling themselves Christians, who, stilling the cry of nature in their own breast, take away the life of a human being? That you may form some just idea of this most dreadful of crimes, consider its consequences to others as well as to the murderer himself.

Go, then, to the house of mourning where the remains of the murdered man are lying for a little before they are committed to their last resting-piece, there to find a repose in death which was denied in life. It was a happy home while he was there to cheer every one by his living presence. If he went abroad, loving hearts followed him as he went : when he came back they bounded to the sound of his returning footsteps. If at the close of day he took his wonted place in the midst of the family, joy circulated from heart to heart because he was there in whom all affections centered, and the innocent little opes, pressing around his knees as a mother's smiles blessed him and them, formed a group upon which the angels might look down from their thrones with delight. Now how changed is all ! Look yonderthere are the once happy children wringing in an agony of grief the little hands with which they would clasp his knees so fondly, and there is she whose sorrow is so deep that one is at a loss to know what to say in order to comfort her. And now there reigns around the awful silence of death, or if it is broken at times by living sounds, they are no longer the sounds of joy, but the wall of the little children lamenting their lost parent, mingled with the sobs of their broken-hearted mother. Who broke up this happy home, this little senctuary of peace on earth? The murderer, for the hand which struck down the head of that family made wreck and ruin of its earthly happiness. Nor is this all. To make the happy home desolate, to deprive the children of their father, to take from the wife her husband-all this is bad enough, and the murderer does all this But he does worse. He takes away the life of a fellow-creature-that life more precious than anything else in this world, for what so precious, be it even the gold he has been digging out of the earth during many a year of toil, that a man will not cast into the sea, deeming the loss a gain so it be the means of saying his life - that life which only the Sovereign Lord of life and death can give, and which He alone or those acting in his name ought ver to take away. He also probably takes away what is still more precious than the life of the body, that is the life of the soul, by sending a poor sinner before God in the midst of his sins, it may be without giving him time to say, "Lord have mercy on my soul !" Few there are who are prepared to go before God, if summoned out of this world of a sudden The probability, therefore, is that the poor murdered man is unprepared for death; and, dreadful as it must be to think of it, nevertheless it is miquestionably true that if taken unprepared, gailty of grievous sin unrepented, his soul is lost, and lost for ever, so that the murderer probably inflicts upon his soul a death incomparably worse than the death of the body. In the course of nature the body would certainly have died at God's allotted time, whereas had it not been for the murderer's sending the soul to judgment without preparation, that poor lost soul might have repented, and repeating, might be saved through the merits of our Lord. Ohl crime of crimes 1-to kill the soul as well as the body, not for time but for eternity. If the consequences of the crime of marder are dreadful to others, so are they to the murderer himself. From the moment hy commits the foul dead peace or rest he can find none, but feels that, like the first murderer Cain, he walks the earth accursed. He knows that for having committed the greatest crime it is possible for a man to commit against his fellow-man, his life becomes forfeit to the laws of the country, should he fall into the hands of justice. If by any means he escapes the instice of man, which he ackrooly will, there is a higher justice, that of an angry God, which he cannot escape. He may have done the deed of blood in some lone spot, unseen by mortal eye, but the all sceing eye of God was upon him; he may have done the deed in the dark hoar of the night, but he could not liste it from Hon to whom darkness is not dark ; he may have escaped from the executioners of the law, but the executioners of God's vengennee, the terrors of a guilty conscience, torsure him without censing; and, moreover, go where he will the murdered man hann's him by day, and he is present before his eyes when he tays himself down on his bed at sight. Thus formented by the terrors of a guilty conscience, thus hanted by the spectre of the murdered man, what wonder if the murderer, as sometimes happens, teeling it impossible to near up any longer under the erashing toad of his guilt becomes his own executioner by putting an end to his wretched existence, or surrenders humself into the hands of justice to undergo the last benalty of the law. It is thus that he weeks some renef. But in vais, in vain does no try to escape from the vengeance of God, for the tormonts that drive him to destruction in this world are but the prein le to thise which await him in the next. When his bend stained soul is arraigned before the bar of G d's justice, and the Lord, the Judge of the dving and the dead, asks him as he once iskied Giin, " where is thy brother?'-- not but that even be may find mercy through the infinite merits of our Lord Jeaus Christ, whose blood is sufficient to wash away the sins of ten thousand worlds, but having shown no mercy to others he is but too much in danger of despairing of Gad's morey towards himself, indeeving with Cain, "my inignity is greater than this I may deserve pardon "-Gen. iv. 13 ; and should lise any les in bis that momenta, your ears from infancy till they have become to you a state of final, incenitence, certain it is that for him mercy there shall be none Swifter thin lightning be done, in order to promote not only the spiritual one of magnificent proportions, and of groat national Ireland. But he trusted that overy one who heard

Some one may say that, if dreadful crimes are sometimes committed, great provocation is oftentimes given by the cruel treatment people experience at the hands of landlords and agents. That may be ret it cannot under any circumstances become a justifying cause for taking away life. A man may meet with cruel treatment at the hands of others ; he may be burdened with a rent exceeding the capabilities of his land, and hard pressed to pay that same ; he may by the sweat of his brow convert the waste into a smiling pasture, the barren hill-side into profitable land, and then be made pay for his own improvements; he may see his all swept away by the bailiff and sold at the lowest penny, and under the lowest penny, to satisfy the demand of a man without any sense of justice or bowels of mercy ; he may see the much loved cottage, the home of his kith and kindred for generations, levelled to the ground, and parents, wife, and children cast upon the world, without any resource but the workhouse; he may see himself rooted out of the soil which his great grandfather before him cultivated, only because its owner wishes to consolidate farms or prefers cattle to Christians; he may have to suffer all this, still all this cannot justify murder. Nothing can justify murder in the sight of God. Nothing. Better be turned out of house and home and beg one's bread through the world than take away the life of a fellow-crea-

ture. It may be that I an: here combatting an imaginary error. In truth I am not aware that even one solu tary individual within these dioceses, or in the neighboring parts without, has been known to hold the false, the wicked, the sanguinary doctrine, that it is lawful in the sight of God to kill an oppressive landlord or agent. I am not aware that any one of the desperate men convicted of agrarian murder in the county of Tipperary, or any other county with which I am acquainted, was desperate enough to maintain this sanguinary maxim. No such thing, for aught I know was ever elicited upon any trial, how searching soever it might have been, or confessed by any crimizal, or revealed by any accomplice, or put forward by any informer. Men rendered desperate by oppression' sought the wild justice of revenge, but did not believe their misdeeds had the sanction of Heaven, for they were always condemned by their trusted clergy. Why, then, take pains to combat a maxim for aught that appears held by nobody ? Because, after all, it is possible that passion may confound right and wrong, and where there is a question of life, the bare possibility of their being confounded even in one solitary case, which might lead to another and another, is quite a sufficient reason for putting forward distinctly the teaching of religion on a matter so important to every individual of the community. The undoubted teaching, then, of the Catholic religion is, I repeat, that it is never lawful in the eyes of God, no matter what provoca-

tion may have been given, to kill an oppressive handlord or agent; that, on the contrary, it is the greatest of crimes, and that, if unrpented, its punishnent in the next world will be everlasting as God himself. That is the teaching of the Catholic religion.

And apart altogether from its deep-dyed guilt in the sight of God, what can be more foolish, what more insane, than the so-called justice of revenge as a means of redressing the grievances of tenants and bringing landlords to a sense of justice ? Why, instead of serving to establish a proper understanding between handlord and tenant, it but causes the disruption of those friendly relations which are for their mutual good, engaging them in a conflict ruinous to both, and of the two more so to the tenant than to the landlord -a conflict in which neither justice, nor calm reason, nor any good feeling of our nature has part, but only blind, headlong passion, urging one party to deeds of violence, the other to legal retaliation. In this unnatural conflict, the innocent sometimes suffer for the guilty, because, while the very best of landlords will be exasperated by outrages, the less considerate are at times driven to deal rigorously with their tenants; and, further, it now and then happens that a landlord, seeing his agent or bailiff struck down, resorts to the indiscriminate clearing of a whole estate-a measure of severity that must involve the innocent and the guilty alike in one undistinguishing retribution, destitute of the first condiion to be looked for in the nunishment of crime by whomsoever awarded, that is, justice. And so, when neople batake themselves to the wild justice of revenge as a means for redressing grievances, things so far from mending do but go on from bad to worse for landlord and tenant, especially for the latter.-Furthermore, what clearly demonstrates the utter insanity of attempting to put down the oppression of landlords by committing murder is the fact, that almost all who have attempted to do so have explated the foliy as well as the wickedness of the crime by forfeiting their lives to the offended laws of the country, and this without bettering the condition of things but rather making it all the worse. The arm of the law proves too strong for them, as the experience of the past puts beyond doubt. Look to the statistics of crime in the county of Tipperary for the last fifty years, putting out of view some few years past when it was as free from crime as any part of the world. Look to the history of agentian outrages in Tipperary, to its assizes, to its calendars of crime, during the half century now past-they well a terrible tale of murders, trials, executions.-How many of the perpetrators of those agrarian nurters or other outrages have escaped the hands of justice? - Very few. How much is the condition of hings improved by a long series of crimes ?-Not at all. On the contrary, the condition of things some years ago was better than it now is, and, further-more after an interval of repose which led all to hope that the days of predial outrage in Tipperary were past and gone, we seem to be thrown bick upon the old state of things, and are once again shocked by murders of a revolving character, followed by commissions issued for their repression. God grant that the late dreadful crimes, instead of leading to other crimes by the contagion of bad example, may rather, while they show the necessity of removing the causes of crime, open the eyes of all to the wickedness and the fully and the insanity of attempting to redress even real grievances by the commission of crime. May this last outbreak of agrarian crime be the last in Tipperary or in Limerick, or in any other | unhappy land. part of Ireland Some amongst you, beloved brethren, may say, our Bishop preaches to us earnestly enough the Christian duties of obedience to the laws of the land and respect for life and property, but he seems not to feel for our wrongs, else how comes it that he has nothing to say in our behalf either to the landlords who so cruelly oppress us, or to the Government that will not mise its little finger to settle the onestion of landlord and tenant in a manner just to both ?' Language such as this would be as weak a defence for prodict outrage as it would certainly be unjust to myself. What, though some landlords oppress, and the land-laws be one-sided, and the Government care not to give due protection to the tenant, will all this excuse the commission of crime. above all will it justify the crime of crimes -- murder? No. Or will it excuse me or any one else from preaching the truth to the people? No. "Woe is unto me if I preach not the Gospel"-1 Cor. ix. 16. And then to say, if any one would say, that I am indifferent to the wrongs of any of my countrymen ---unmoved by the sufferings of the humblest member of my beloved flock - this would, indeed, be unjust to my feelings. He, the searcher, of hearts, who has placed me; however unworthy, over that flock, knows I would leave nothing audone, so it could and ought * I do not feel bound to praise everything said at the executioners of (I al's ven seance will cast him but also the temporal weal of a people who, whatever | significance. Several foreign ecclesiastics who are him would use every effort to crush that spiril where

dig bis flames shall never be extinguished and the love of their clergy, attrobment to the faith of their smoue of his torments shall ascend before the Lord fathers, and many other virtues, should make us the for ever, and ever. The eternal victum of God's clergy, cherish the very humblest of them as the ap-eternal haved of the sin of murder, his punishment ple of our ever. I do feel, and feel intensely, for the shall outlast all time, and have no measure but sufferings of the people. Without becoming the eternity apologist of the bad tenant, who has land for the value but will not pay the rent, and therefore'deserves that the landlord should put his legal rights in force against him is hould be wanting in his manity as well as justice could I witness unmoved the wrongs endured by the honest tenant at the hands of an oppressive landlord. And as one commissioned to plead the cause of the miserable and to preach charity and justice with the freedom of the Gospel, I should be unfaithful to the high commission intrusted to me if, indeed, through false delicacy or timidity; or human respect. I hesilated to speak out whilst the sacred duties of charity and justice. and with them the commonest rights of humanity, were rocklessly violated-violated, too, in the persons of my countrymen, every one of whom is dear to me; violated, moreover, in the persons of those belonging to my own flock, every one of whom is bound to me by ties dearer, stronger, more sacred than even the ties of country. But, it is not sn.-So far is it from being so that, had I but the opportunity, I would plead the cause of the oppressed tenant with landlord and legislature, of course with all respect for both, yet with the full liberty of a preacher of the Gospel. Tu the landlords I would say-" Gentlemen, there are those amongst you, and they are many in number, who are entitled to the praise of being good landlords. You discharge your high trust in a manner which redounds to your own credit, reflects honor on the class you belong to, and brings down blessings on all with whom you have to Equally ready to fulfill the dutics as to enjoy 10. the rights attaching to property, you go far to redeem the errors of others by your acts, whereby you prove to the world that you deem it to be, as it really is, the noblest exercise of the rights of property to make those under you happy." Happy tenants ! happy landlords! Alas! that there should be exceptions; but exceptions there are, as events of too frequent occurrence prove. To the exceptions I would sav-" Deal justly with your tenants on the principle of 'live and let live,' and they will be just to you, your rents well paid, your property improved. Deal kindly with your tenants, and you will find your reward in the mutual good will which acts of kindness are ever sure to beget. Deal generously with your tenants, and you will be met with a full measure of gratitude, from our warm hearted people even from the Tipperary man, for wild, and lawless and wicked as he may be thought, he is not after all a Red Indian, or a Cuffer, or a New-Zealander, but a being gentle as he is brave, not slower to acknowledge kind treatment than quick to resent the contrary. Deal thus with your tenants, as becomes Christians, justly, kindly, generously -- then shall

mutual distrust no longer take the place of the confidence, nor jealousy of the good will which ought to prevail between landlord and tenant-then shall class be no longer arrayed against class, as if their interests were not mutual but opposite-then, in fine, shall the reign of terror, if terror there be, come to an end, and peace and prosperity smile upon the land." So would I speak to the laudlords. To the Legislature and the Government I would respectfully say -" The destinics of the people of Ireland are in your hands. Interpose your high au-thority between them and the thoughtless men who, abusing the rights of property, clear out whole districts of Christians in order to plant cattle in their stead. Preserve from extermination a fine race of people, if not for their own sake, at least for England's defence. The hardy sons of Ireland have been amongst the best and bravest of her soldiers and they may be wanted again in the day of her need. Do not allow them to be driven perhaps into the ranks of England's enemies. Do not allow landlords to oppress the honest man, and to drive the spirited man into acts of lawless resistance, because he sees in the law, not the means of redress, but the instrument of his oppression. Do not allow landlords, by their own legal misdeeds and the retalistory misdeeds they provoke to disturb the peace of society, to destroy confidence between man and man, and to bring about, if not a reign of terror, certainly a state of things which it is a reproach to find in this fair country, in the heart of this great empire, in the middle of this the boasted age of progress and civilisation, the nineteenth century. Put an end to this unnatural state of things, by taking from the landlord the power to commit the

illustrious Dr. Hughes Archbishop of New York, and gentlemen from the pronave arrived in town-Toes Corporators, town commissioners, newspaper representatives, and sympathizers generally have been arriving by every train during the week to join the demonstration. This spleadid movement to found and favor an institution to which the Brit. ish Government are bitterly hostile, will be one more glorious and public proof of the fact that the will of Ireland is not bowed down, and will not be bowed down, to the will of England. It is, we know, unnecessary for us to exhort our countrymen to observe all possible order and regularity on this occasion .-Their enemics would wish to see it a scene of confusion; and indications are not wanting that they may even attempt to make it such; but the good and steady sense of the intelligent people who will be as. sembled to discharge the serious, religious, and na-tional duties of that day, will quietly frustrate aug endeavor of that kind; and the proceedings will, we feel certain, be such as Ireland now and for all line to come may regard with pride. - Dublin Nation.

THE CHIEF SECRETARYSHIP OF IRELAND. - We are combled to announce on reliable authority that the statement made by our London correspondent some days since, relative to the retirement of Sir R. Peel from the Ohief Secretaryship, is correct. We have also learned on equally good authority that Colored H. Herbert, of Muckross, will be the new Chief Se cretary.-Irish Times.

THE OUTLAW WALSH - This alleged desperate murderer continues hardened in the extreme, as prisoner in the county jail, appearing quite indifferent as to any result that may follow his prosecution at the ensuing assizes, as the accomplice of Beckhum in the murder of the late Mr. Francis Fitzgerald. He says be would have allowed his relatives an opportunity of obtaining the reward of £300 offered for his apof obtaining ine lower of the behave well to him prehension, but they did not behave well to him while on "the run." He wished his mother to give the information, but she would not do so. We state this as it has been retailed to us; but a gentleman connected with our staff was credibly informed in court by a legal official, at twelve o'clock the first day the Commission opened in Limerick, that "information had been then received by the Grown of Walsh's intention to surrender and turn approver."

Thomas Beckham, convicted at the late Special Commission for the murder of Mr. Francis Fitzger. ald, was this day executed in front of the county gaol, Limerick, at a quarter past 12 o'clock, on Wednesday, July 16. There was a large number of people present, to whom he delivered a brief address. He neither confessed nor decied his guilt. The point he seemed anxious to make out, and twice repeated, was that he did not die a "stug" or a turu-coat. He died with the utmost firmness.

THE HEADFORD DISTRICT -A gentleman who lately travelled through the Headford district, has mentioned that there is undoubted anthority for stating that there are near 500 persons in that district, whe having been unable to make any tillage preparations whatever, will be next year, wholly dependent upon public charity for their support. Such startling facts as this, should be well considered, and they require prompt preparatory measures on the part of the Government, otherwise the condition of the people, though bad enough this year, will be immeasurably worse in the next. - Tuam Herald.

With reference to the prospect of a renewal of the Gayway postal subsidy, the Galway Vindicator says We continue to receive assurances from the besnformed quarters that the Government will comply with the universal demand of the Irish people, provided they are satisfied that the company is in a position to carry out the provisions of the contract .-Now, we believe that the company is in a most satisfactory position-that there is, and will be, a fieet capable of giving every satisfaction, and there is abundant capital to carry on the project. But the great drawback just now is, that only two of the hips of the company namely, the Adristic and Hibernia - are ready at present to enter the service. The delay at Mr. Laurd's establishment has been somewhat strange, to say the least of it. As to the two vessels that are now ready, the solicitor of the Atlantic Company has applied to the Government to have them immediately surveyed. We have an doubt the request will be at once complied with."

DUBLIN, JULY 11 - We are now in the middle summer, but we have had very little summer weather. It rains heavily almost every other day, and the intervals of genial heat are broken by oold showers, that remind us of March rather than July. This unensonable state of the weather has begun to prodace unfavorable anticipations with regard to the crops. All accounts agree that the hay crop is abundant, and good in quality. Hay making is proceeding rapidly, and there is no doubt of a sufficient supply of fodder for the coming winter. Green crops are doing well. Potatoes promise to be a good crop. The markets are well supplied, the price vaving from 1s to 1s 6d per stone of 14 lbs. Traces of the blight were perceptible in some districts in the early planted fields. The later crops cannot yet by pronounced safe from the dreadful visitation The ccounts from the western counties are not energy raging. It is apprehended, that the crops will be worse by many degrees that they were last year. The sead-time was unusually we: The wheat cros looks budly in the majority of instances. A May journal says that the potato, in nine cases out of tea vas planted too late to promise a plentiful return, and if the blight come at the usual dreaded ; that the growth being stopped, the result must be a sol greater failure than that of last season, because the plant in 1861 was much earlier above ground than in the present year. The description given of the crop in Wexford probably applies equally to all the counties along the eastern coat. An unhealty appearance pervaded the pointo crop a few weeks age. but it has disappeard. It is, however, impossible arrive at any safe conclusion yet as to the fate of this crop. A month must chapse before the critical time is over, and the issue depends on the weather. If dry weather set in now, and continue during August this staple crop will be safe. " The prospect which the cereal crops hold out," says the Wexford Independent, "is truly gratifying. Wheat and oats present a luxurious appearance, and already has the wheat shot out into ear-no untoward signs accompany its progress, as at this time last year. The sowing of green crops has extended to an unusually late period this season, but where turnips had been got in early they promise well." At Fralee, on Monday, Mr. Justice Christian congratulated the grand jury of the county Kerry on th absence of agrarian crime from the calendar, a fail which he said, was due to the good and friendy feeling which subsist in that county between the proprietors of the land and the humbler classs. There were, however, five cases of sending threatter ing letters reported by the county inspector; and as this base and dastardly offence is generally the precursor of more serious crime, he was determined to inflict the full punishment allowed by the law you all who should be found guilty of it. Hithorto the assizes have shown that there isvery little ordinary crime in the country, unless the constabulary deserve the consure pronounced on them by Lords Ulanricarde and Leitrim, and have generally failed in bringing the criminals to justice. This was certainly not the case in Wexford, where Baron Densy opened the Commission on Friday. There were only tour cases-none of them serious-for trial, and three persons were out on bail. Thejudge, in his charge to the grand jury, said -" Wexford presented a very pleasing contrast tothose muntics which it had lately been his duty to visit as a judge. In the case of Wexford the calendar was - which was not always the case - a true index to the real state down into the abyse, and there his worm shall never their faults, are a noble people, and whose devoted to take part in the ceremony, amongst whom is the ever and whenever it showed itself. He hoped sin-

the late Commission.

temptation to seek the lawless justice of revenge, and by making the rights of each legally intact, settle the question of landlord and tenant upon terms fair to both. Only make law justice or justice law-then neace and prosperity will be sure to follow in the wake of justice, but never will they become the handsmaids of injustice, though it wear the garb of law."

lawful injustice of concession, from the tenant the

Thus would I plead the cause of the oppressed with landlord and legislature, had I the opportunity of doing so, nor should I be going outside my proper sphere, since what more properly belongs to the minister of the God of charity than to plead the cause of the oppressed? And now, beloved brethren, turning to you, let me, with the sincerity of one who feels the deepest interest in your welfare, with the authority of one who speaks in the name of the living God, with the carnestness of one who, if need were, would willingly lay down his life for you-let me, as your friend, and your father, and your bishop sny to you every one, stand fast by what you have been taught from infancy. Fear God, obey the laws of the land, be just to all men, respect life and property Have you the happiness to live under good landlords ? Then be it yours to prove by your honesty, your industy, your punctuality in fulfilling your engagements to them, that you are in every respect worthy of the blessings you enjoy under their fostering care. Do you unhappily live under landlords whose hand is seldom felt but to oppress? Think not on that account to take the law into your own hands, above all dare not seek deadly revenge, but leaving all to Him who says " Mine is revenge, and I will repay -- Deut xxx, 11, 33 Bear with your sufferings, as becomes Christians, patiently, and seek such redress as the law of the land gives, waiting in the hope that God may inspire the Legislature with wisdom to pass such measures as shall, in so fur as legislation can do it, remove all just cause of complaint, unite unite landlord and tenant in good with the bouds of common interest, and at length give peace to this Return not evil for evil, but good for evil, having before your eyes the example of the blessed Saviour, "who, when he was roviled did not revile : when he suffered threatened not, but delirered himself to him that judged him unjustly"-1 Pet. ii., 23.

In fine " follow peace with all men and holiness ; without which no man shall see God"-Heb. xii, 14. And the peace of God, which surpasseth all under standing, keep your hearts and minds in Obrist Jeaus" -- Phil. iv, 7.

+ PATRICK LEANY, Archbishop of Cashel and Emly.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE MOST REV. DR. CHARBONNELL .-The Most Rev. Dr. Charbonnell, late Bishop of Torouto, and a member of the Capuchin Order, arrived on Wednesday evening at the house of the Community of the Unpuchin Fathers, Queen street, where he will remain during some time. - Dublin Telegraph.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY .- The grand public demonstration which is to take place to-morrow, (Suat of the county. He had heard that there hid been day, July 20) on the occasion of laying the first some slight indications of that spirit of turbulence stone of the new University building, promises to be, which had destroyed, the peace of several quinties in